### THE REBELLION.

Reports Respecting the Great Naval Expedition.

Anticipated Safe Arrival of the Fleet at its Destination.

**Highly Important News from** Western Virginia.

Attack on the Union Forces at Gauley Bridge by the Rebels Under Floyd.

The Enemy Defeated by Gen. Rosecrans with Great Loss.

Probable Capture of Floyd's Rebel Army.

Interesting News from Kentucky, Missouri and Mansas. &c.,

# THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Fleet of Steamers Seen off Hatterns Captain Ashby, of the schooner Andromeda, which ar rived at this port yesterday, from Havana, via Nassau N. P., reports seeing, at sundown on the 31st ult .- Thurs day last-off Hatteras, a fleet of thirty steamers-no sail ing vessels-bound South, wind at the time very fresh from southwest.

We are inclined to believe that Captain Ashby is mis taken as to the day mentioned above, as the fleet was seen on Wednesday morning off Hatteras, and should have been a long distance farther south of that point at sundown on Thursday.

The Expedition Spoken on Wednesday Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861. The great naval and military expedition was spoken at 'en e'clock on Wednesday morning, in latitude thirty five degrees thirty minutes, longitude seventy-five de grees, by the schooner J. M. Houston. The captain reports that the weather was fine at that time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday.

No News of the Fleet at Fortress Monroe

Via BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1861. No intelligence whatever concerning the fleet ha

reached here. On account of the late arrival of the boat fr

more, no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day. This has been the most quiet day of the season at Old

#### ashington Speculations Respecting the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861. No intelligence, official or unofficial, from the navaproedition has been received here later than the report brought by the British brig, that it was off Cape Hatteras at daybreak Wednesday, in good condition and fine

Apprehensions for its safety are generally dismissed. It is confidently believed that if any serious disaster had would have been sent back to Fortress Monroe immediately, and the news would have been already received The heaviest part of the gale was not felt at Fortress Monroe until Friday afternoon, by which time the fleet must have been either several hundred miles south of Hatterss, or snug and safe in some harbor. Old sailors here calculate that the storm was more severe inland then at son and that it struck our coast not farther south than Cape Hatteras, and after our fleet had passed

tress Monroe to-day, but nothing in regard to the fleet. Speculation is rife as to its destination, which still remains a profound mystery. Berwick's Bay, Pensacola Savannah, Port Royal and Bull bay, are each mentioned as certainly the point where it is intended to operate hu for once those who do know have kept the secret, and is s probable that the first intelligence we shall receive from it will be from telegraphic despatches from the Southern coast, published in the Richmond papers of

The fact that nothing has been heard from it at Fortress Monroe is considered convincing evidence that it proceed-

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 2, 1861.

Therrific Gale in Hampton Roads—Arrival of the United States Man-of-War Roanoke-News from the Great -It was Seen Off Hatteras-General Wool's Assistance to the Expedition—Its Destination Still a Si

Since the Raltimore boat left last evening a tremendou gale has prevailed in the Roads during the entire night and at this moment—four o'clock P. M.—although the sun is shining brightly, still the angry waves are lashing about with great fury and the breakers washing over the wharves and beach. The Georgiana, from Baltimore-one of the regular bay steamers plying between this point an be sight at half-past eleven o'clock, and there she we compelled to anchor in the stream, and transfer the mails and passengers to a tugboat sent to her. At sundown yesin the roadstead, having just arrived from the blockading squadron before Charleston, S.C. She reports having sighted the fleet near Beaufort, N.C., under very favorable weather. The proper destination of the expedi-tion she said nothing of. Although the Associated Press locality to be attacked by Commodore Dupont and General who are supposed to know, and in fact have assisted the fleet, not the first syllable can be obtained from them. Common rumor has it that Fort Macon is the devoted place the fierce blow of the expedition is to be dealt at but I have been unable to narrow the rumor down to any will inform the public of everything, and all that is re

To form a small idea of the expedition I will but men tion that the troops were provided with a double quantity of ammunition. In addition to that requisitions have been made on Major General John E. Wool for more, Although the General was kept in total ignorance of the facts connected with the great armada, its design and

destination, still the staunch here and patriot did every He fernished from the enorm

300,000 musket balls, 50,000 buck and ball cartridges,

100,000 rifle cartridges, 200,000 percussion caps,

50,000 lbs. of cannon powder, 5,000 lbs. of musket powder, 1,000 hand grenades, and many other combustible and destructive materials. to aid in carrying on a successful warfare. The above particulars I received from an officer connected with the expedition, mercly to give me an idea of its magnitude and gigantic proportion

#### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861. THE PERSONNEL AND MATERIEL OF THE UNION ARMY. General McClellan has been occupied to-day in ascer-taining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, the command of which has so suddenly devolved upon him. He has called upon the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men, and where posted, and the total estimate of material on hand and how distributed. This information is necessary for the efficient discharge of his duty as Com-manding General of the whole army. He will be occupied for several days in systematizing and arranging these matters so that the burthen of the management of military affairs may be safely confided to the Adjutant General's office, and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army THE CASE OF GENERAL PREMONT.

No authority whatever has been given for the state ment that General Hunter has been ordered to supersede General Fromont. The whole Fremont affair was referred by the Cabinet to the President some time ago, and be persistently declines to announce at present his decision in the matter. That he has decided the question is beyond doubt. There is also little question that the decision is adverse to General Fremont. The only evidence to be adduced is circumstantial, but that points inevitably to the change in the command of the Department of the West. On Friday, the 25th of October, despatches were forwarded from the government directly to General Hunter. If they were not intended to recog nise him as the chief in command of that department, they could not have been thus directed without offering indignity to General Frement.

pircles that General Fremont has been superseded by General Hunter temporarily, if not permantly. AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—THE UNION BATTERIES OPENED ON THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

The Resolute paid a flying visit to the Navy Yard last night, but brought no news of importance.

Our battery on Posey's Hill, back of Budd's Ferry, is

completed, and was engaged yesterday trying the range of the guns upon the rebel steamer George Page, lying it Quantico creek. Three of the shots struck her; with what effect is not known, as she was immediately with drawn out of sight up the creek, where she will probably be left aground when the flood in the river subsides. PIRE AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the ower story of the General Hospital, on Judiciary square, originating at a furnace. The combustible parts of the in building and of the right wing, together with the oofs, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the pati nts, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall and other buildings in the immediat vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved.

The fire raged for hours without any water being thrown upon it. There were about two hundred patients in the building. The physicians and nurses barely escaped with the c'othes they were, and the efferts of alwho were present, citizens and soldiers, were directed exclusively to rescuing the sick and weaming, in which important aid was rendered by a large detachment of the Tenth United States infantry, composing the Provosa Guard, detailed for that purpose from their quarters All the patients were saved, and have been transferred to other hospitals, except one old woman, recently sent to the infirmary by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who is still missing. Throefourths of the building was completely destroyed. This disaster demonstrates the necessity for the intro duction of a steam fire department in this city of long istances and extremely limited facilities for the extin-

Suishment of fires. FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC. The freshet in the Potomac has completely blockaded the Long Bridge, and rendered it impassable to-day. For tunately it was thoroughly repaired last week, or it would inevitably have been carried away by the pressure of the bridge is entirely submerged, and the Virginia end of the

bridge is several feet underwater. have been picked up to day at the wharves at Georgetown Bridge. Nine bodies have been recovered to-day Only one bore evidence of wounds. The most of then have been buried upon Analostan Island, opposite George

The First Maryland regiment, attached to General Banks' column, has been granted leave to return home without arms, to participate in the State election o the Quartermaster's Department have been accorded a from Baltimore during the reign of terror, there in April few of whom will be able to return to take part in this

POSTPONEMENT OF THE REVIEW OF GENERAL SMITH'S The grand review fixed for to-day, at Hall's Hill, has been again postponed, on account of the continued indis position of General Smith, and the incessant occupation

of General McClellan with matters of greater importance SMALLPOX IN THE POTOMAC PLOTILLA. Herbert, and the Powhatan has gone to the Arsena

THE CASE OF COLONEL MILES. It appears that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Cold nel Miles made their report on Tuesday last, but as the evidence was voluminous the general commanding, in the midst of a multiplicity of affirs of vital importance, has

DEPARTURE OF MRS. LINCOLN FOR BOSTON. Mrs. Lincoln left Washington this afternoon for Boston, on a visit to her son Robert. THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF

The Provost Marshal at Alexandria has for some time past extended his jurisdiction beyond the mere line omilitary offences, and established a court which had ab sorbed to itself plenary authority in the settlement of matter of complaint to the President, and an order wa ssued from the War Department to-day directing Gene ral Montgomery, commanding at Alexandria, to have the jurisdiction of the Provest Marshal confined exclusively to such matters as legitimately come under the supervi

FORTIFYING THE COAST OF MAINE. The commission appointed by the Governor of Maine, composed of Vice President Hamlin, Hon. R. Williams and John A. Poor, in reference to fortifying the coast of Maine, have had several interviews in reference thereto with the President, who has given it a most favorable consideration, and has transmitted the commu on the subject to the appropriate departments for their

FUNERAL OF A SEAMAN. A detachment of seamen from the Navy Yard this morning attended the funeral of John Walters, one of ortunate boat's crew who were fired upon at the time of the death of Capt. Ward, and who then receive bullet wound in his breast, under the effects of which he has lingered until the present time.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is now delivering in Washington a thousand tons of pacity of the reacts not worked at its failest executive season is said that arrangements are about being made for the laying of a double track from Washington to Amapolis, the latter city to be made a depot.

A sufficient quantity of forage for the use of the government.

ment is now being forwarded from Baltimore. The exertions of Gen. Van Vliet and Col. Ingalls, in making amplarrangements for transportation of supplies, are properly appreciated, being deserving of credit.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON. generally in this city is brisk beyond any former period. The government's demand upon the railroad and the blockade of the Potomae, however, occasion delays in the prompt receipt of supplies on

Hotels and private boarding houses are making exten sive arrangements for the accommodation of visitors during the approaching session of Congress. The Kirk-wood House, a popular establishment, will be closed un-til the 18th inst. for this purpose.

THE POST OFFICE RULED ENVELOPES. The rules envelopes, having been placed at the same price as the old style unruled envelopes, by the Post Of fice Department, are rapidly coming into general use and the returns show their great popularity. Apart from their advantages to correspondents, in enabling the address to be clearly written, postmasters have preserved to them ample space on which to affix the post mark. He sides, the Department is satisfied that the ruled cannot be as easily counterfeited as the former style of enve-

G. A. Purviance has been appointed Consul to Calcutth THE HEALTH OF GENERAL LANDER. General Lander is fast recevering from his wounds. In two or three weeks he will be able to return to duty. His general health nas been a good deal impaired by severe labor in the field. It is now much better.

SEIZURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A REBEL. The private correspondence and memorands of Colone Ben. H. Berry, of Virginia, at present an officer of the rebel army, was discovered and seized at Alexandria on of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which Berry is said to be a prominent officer.

INCREASE OF APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE Applications for positions in the army, especially to b paymasters, commissaries and quartermasters, are alarmingly on the increase. Official notice has been given that no more of the above appointments will be made for several months, and when there are they will be made by promotion from the army applicants. Therefore ap-plicants will please take notice that if they expect their claims to be recognized they had better enlist in the army at once.
FOREIGN CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Camilos Martin as Vice onsul of Spain at San Francisco, and Godfrey Suydacker as Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

#### NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 31, 1861.

The following is a despatch to the St. Louis R

A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for ome days past respecting the report of General Fremont's supercession, but Washington advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind.

General Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement, and no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare that they will resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the administration, which is oitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle last Friday now

No intelligence has yet been received of General John-

The cause of the cannonading in the direction of Sar-

coxie is still unknown.

## THE REBEL FLOYD IN A TRAP.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4, 1861. A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, reports that General Floyd had cut a road around the hill where General Rosecrans was end and was shelling his camp.

General Resecrans was returning the fire, and had slienced two battaries. He had sent a force up the new made road to attack General Floyd in the rear, and would ave him completely surrounded. No federals had been killed when he left.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE'S REBEL

ARMY. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 1, 1861.

Our scouts bring us this morning definite information towards Cassville, Barry county. Opinions differ as to field, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

outh of here. They were doubtless a reconneitering Generals Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day

south of the Osace, waiting for rations.

A REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP. JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 4, 1861. General Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Bo

county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no par In the absence of other transportation, General Fre

SKIRMISH NEAR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 3, 1861. A skirmish took place yesterday, about six miles eas

of this place, between a small force of Missouri militia inder Major Josephs, and 150 rebels. The rebels wer scattered with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas Second regiment, recently

hold to readiness to march to the relief of Major Josephs out were not req ired. This regiment is being organize Portions of Lewis county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri. CAPTURE OF PRESTONBURG, KY.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4, 1861. A messenger in this evening reports that General Nelson took Prestonburg Saturday morning, without resistance. Williams fell back about six miles, where it

NEWS FROM RICHMOND. NAMES OF THE BALL'S BLUFF PRISONERS, ETC. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861. An extract from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 25th

sers arrived from Leesburg:-Col. Lee, Major Revere, Adjutant Pearson, Assistant Su geon Revere, Lieut. Perry, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Studley, Captain Bowman, Captain Simons, Lieutenan Massachusetts: Capt. Heffer, Capt. Markoe, Lieuts, Har-Capt. O'Meara, Lieuts, Gilverson and Van ber captured was 525, including 149 of the Fifteenth Mas

California and 73 of the Twentieth Massachusetts. the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut, McPherson, of the Tammany regiment, had arrived with 132 additional

sula claiming to be deserters from the federal army Dennis, New York ----: A. L. Hartwell, Sixteenth Mas sachusetts, and John Valyer, First New York. There are now nearly two thousand Yankees in Rich-

mond, and the sooner hundreds are sent South the better. We are like the man who got an elephant in a lottery— The above is contained in the Baltimore News Sheet

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Battle Between Gen. Roscerans' and Gen. Floyd's Forces at Gauley Bridge.

The Enemy Defeated with Great

OFFICIAL DESI ATCH FROM GEN. ROSE-CRANS.

The War Department received a despatch late this evening from Gen. Resecrans, stating that Gen. Floyd had made an attack upon him, but that he had repulsed him with creat loss.

Gen. Rosecrans further states that one of his office with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and the presemption was that Floyd and his entire com-

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4, 1861. A special despatch to the Gazette, dated Gallipolis, the 2d inst., says that General Floyd opened fire on General Rosecrans' forces yesterday morning from two points opposite Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The tele destroyed.

When my informant left Gauley yesterday the shell of the rebels were simed at the ferryboats and buildings above named.

The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry General Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tempkins are not less than 4,000. The number of the rebels at Gauley Bridge and four miles this side is not known.

Telegraphic communication by the Kanawha line is

The casualties are as yet unknown. There has been no communication by telegraph with General Rosecrans' headquarters since Friday afternoon The operator at Camp Tompkins at that time reporte fighting going on at Gauley Bridge, but gave no particu iars, and immediately afterwards the wires were broke The Kanawha river line was working to Camp Enyart,

twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but no was known there of the affair at Gauley. A boat left Charleston at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Gallipolis last night, but she brings no information in regard to the affair.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4, 1861. The Commercial has advices from General Resecrats en iquarters to Saturday evening.

On Friday morning at eight o'clock the enemy open fire with two guns at points opposite Gaulty Ferry and Camp Tompkins and a neisy fire of musketry. Their ob ject was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They suc ceeded in sinking a ferryboat on Gauley river, and three about forty shells icto the camp of the Eleventl Ohio regiment. Not one of our men was killed and only about half a dozen wounded. A majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their

musketry was wild and irregular. The ferryboat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night, and communica tion across the river restored.

The was no firing on Saturday on either side. The position of the forces on Saturday evening was a

The robels were in possession of the left or west bat-k o junction of Gauley and New rivers, on the east side of the junction of the rivers, and between them and Gen Benham, below the junction, on the right bank of the

It is believed in camp that den schent 7.000. Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd, and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by an alarm of the operator, who, when the firing openedsent a hasty despatch to Clarksburg announcing a battleand then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river when he was overtaken by orders from General Rosecrans to return and while returning his wagon was driven over a preci

pice and the apparatus destroyed.

Fleyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to General Rosecrans than otherwise. General Rosecrans was certain that he could hold his own, and expected to bag his

Colonel Sodgwick, of the Second Kentucky regiment, is

reported wounded in the knee, by a splinter of a shell. ATTENTION SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS. day (Tuesday). November 5, at room No. 20 Astomarshals for a special service, there to be announced, As this is an important meeting, it is hoped there will be

# THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1861.

J. W. and F. E. Cornell have been released from Fort pressed into the North Carolina Militia, and captured at Hitteras.

## NEWS FROM THE DRY TORTUGAS.

A letter, written by one of the refractory members of the Thirteenth regiment, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, to his brother in Rochester, states that the Dry Tortugas Island building a brick fort upon it. They have already pla ced will accommodate three hundred and seventy guns. It has been given the name of Fort Jefferson. states that he was never in better health, and has plenty to eat, the delicacies being coces nuts, lemons, &c. He likes his situation very much, and had rather be dragging the guns about the fort and wheeling sand than be soldiering in Virginia. He has been to Key West, and thinks it is the nicest place he has yet seen. The weather is warm, and the climate salubrious

## Movements of General Scott.

in Chief of the Union forces is evidently very beneficia yesterday of the fatigue and discomfort he endured during number of persons called on him yesterday at the Bre to an interview, as the General was engaged during great part of the day consulting with his relatives as to his future movements. Among those who called yesterday were the following:—General Halleck, General Rip ley, General Totten, Hon. George Bancroft, Chevalier seman, John A. King, J. C. Hamilton and Mr. How

avoid display in any shape renders it probable that the idea of giving him a public reception will not be carried out. A military display and review of the troops remaining in this city will also be avoided on account of the General's inability to sit on horseback, and the fatigue and exposure to which he would be subjectedcon in law. Colonel Scott, in regard to his future move definitely decided to visit Europe, and will in all probability leave this country on Saturday next in the steamer

whose name as a lecturer and Catholic preacher has been pretty extensively published in the United States and Eu rope, has returned to this city, and, we believe, intends to appear again frequently before the public in a very short During the high mass at St. Peter's church, Bar ejoquent discourse, on Sunday, taking for his subject " In

Movements of the Secretary of.War. pany with Secretary Chare, of the Treasury, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from Washington, having, as has been already stated in the HERALD, travelled in the same cars with the veteran ex-Commander-in-Chief

General Scott, as far as Elizabeth, New Jersey, where the

old warrior stopped.

Nothing was definitely known of the movements of Mr. Cameron, until yesterday. It appears that he is on a tour of inspection of the principal fortifications on the Northern oast, and General Totten accompanies him in this

highly necessary journey.

At one o'clock precisely the Secretary of War, in company with the last named officer, Adjutant-General Thomas, General Sandford, and many other military gen-tiemen, left the Aster House in carriages, and having proceeded to Governer's Island barge house, at Castle Garden, went on board the ferry boat, to inspect the fortifications crected there. The dis tinguised officials were received by Col. Loomis under a Salute of sixteen guns.

Mr. Cameron made a most minute inspection of the

state of the fortifications and their impregnability in regard to foreign invasion, should circumstances so turn out. With respect to their present armamental equipage and its interior arrangements he could find no fault what ever, but speke in the highest terms of its present effl-At half-past three o'clock the party returned to the

Astor House, where many visiters were awaiting the arrival of Secretary Cameron to pay their respects, which occupied the gentlemen up to dinner hour. Archbishop Hughes and other gentlemen of New York were invited to dine with Mr. Cameron in the evening.

The Secretary of War will visit West Point to-day, and will leave this morning by the eleven e'clock cars. will return to New York in the afternoon, and his further movements will then be decided on.

Serenade to Secretary Cameron.

Speeches of Honorable Simon Cameron, Seeretary of War, Colonel John Cochrane and
Adjutant General Thomas—Enthusiastic Welcome to the Chief of the War Department—
An Oppicial View of the Present Contest, etc.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, having arrived in this city yesterday, the Union Club of New York proceeded to the Astor House, where the honorable gentleman is stopping, and screnaded him, Dodworth's Band furnishing the music. At about eleven o'clock P. M. the rotunda was filled with gentlemen, auxious to hear a few words from the head of the War Departmen and before the honorable gentleman was prepared to ad dress the people gathered there the place was crowded to sufficiation, and it needed the presence of several of our policemen to keep order.

Shortly after eleven the Hon. Simon Cameron descended the steps leading to the retenda, and was received with deafening cheers, and at the ame time the band struck up an enlivening air As soon as the excitement subsided the Hon. John As soon as the excitement subsided the Han. John Corbaine introduced the Secretary of War to the populace in a few appropriate words. He spoke of the patriotism of the people of New York as developed in their efforts for the salvation of the Union. He had now the honor of presenting to a New York andience a gentleman who stands at the head of the organized military forces of the country, and who had taken advantage of the opportunity kindly afforded him by the citizens of New York ogive expression to his views, in a few words, on the present state of our national affairs. He would say no more, but present the Hon. Simon Cameron.

Tremendous cheering followed the remarks of Mr. Cechrane and the advance of the honorable Secretary of War.

Cachrane and the advance of the honorable Secretary of War.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Mr. CAMERON began by saying that he was extremely obliged at such a manifestation of kindness as that exhibited that evening. He was glad to meet the gentlemen before bim, representing, as they did, the great city of New York on the great question how before the country. He said a great question, because it was the greatest one ever known in the history of a country which the other day was united, happy and prosperous, but is now involved in one of the most important wars which the world has ever seen. Why we have been these chastised by Providence is not the question now. Certainly it must be for some grievous sin. There was wrong somewhere, but he did not believe that it was in this State nor in this section of country. (Applause.) It was now our encode, and blain duty to restore our country to its prist has always been cooked nonanching with which believed it would yet enjoy for all time to come. (Applause.) He was not vain enough to regard this demonstration as a mark of hunor and respect to himself, but as a mark of approbation of the efforts of the government. (Loud cries of "Put him our" here arrose, and some sentiling took place in the attempt to eject the intruder, when the Secretary requested that he should be let alone.)

Mr. Cameron proceeded to say that he was there to thank those before him and the patriotic men of this great city for what they had done for the cause of the whole nation.

when the Secretary requested that he should be let alone.)

Mr. Camenon proceeded to say that he was there to thank those before him and the periodic men of this great city for what they had done for the cause of the whole nation, out of a pepulation of one million Now York has sent to the field of war no less than 35,000 men. But he was sure, that if the nre-easity should arise, she would be ready to send 160,000. (Tremendous cheers.) In the war of the Revolution, when we were only building up this government, the little State of Mussachusetts, out of her population of 300,600 souls, sent 50,000 armed men to battle for freedom and independence. (Cries of "builty for Massachusetts, out of her population of 300,600 souls, sent 50,000 armed men to battle for freedom and independence. (Cries of "builty for Massachusetts," of lowed by found and ringing cheers.) That was more than one for every five of her population. (Cheers.) At no time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more brawe than New York, and he felt fully convinced that if the energies of New York should ever be accoused, and a call be made upon her for men, even to the one-fifth of her whole population, she will be ready to send five hundred thousand men to the defence of the country. The accouchment of pected to take place at the many part of the cabinet.

Commer London. She had not only sent her sons, but she had given her money—that commodity with which men are frequently less lavish than with the lives of their children. (Cries of "that's so.") She has contributed her money to this holy cause, not only in thousands, but in millions, and if need he they will be ready with hundreds of millions for the salvation of that country and that constitution established by the blood of their fathers. (Lond applause). We certainly had some reverses in the commission of that country and that constitution established by the blood of their fathers. (Lond applause). We certainly had some reverses in the commission of them. The people of the North are a working people, engaged for the hist fifty years in the peoceful pursuits of civil industry. For more than fitty years the South had been meditating this foil rehelion, and were preparit; for warry, while the North was consolitating peace and harmony. They we re not content with their own resources, but they began by stealing that which belonged to us. The honest man who was in the War Department not long ago stole all our mentions of war and sent them South, and when the rebels were ripe for revoit they stole everything that they found ready to their hands. They inculcated and disseminated treason among the people. They stole the soldours whom we had educated at West Point, that they might fight against their fathers and their brethren. There have been reverses in every war, and we have had ours. But I believe we have passed our day of reverses. (Lond cheers and continued applause.) When the war commenced we were without mency, without men, without arms. All our money and arms had been stoles by those who had meditated rebellion. But now the case is very different. We have plenty of money, plenty of arms and an abundance of men. (Lond cheers.) And mere, we have the brave and gailant young General at the head of our army. (Eathusiastic applause, foliowed by three deafening cheers for General McCiclian, and three more for them. In every contest boring State of Pennsylvania. (Three cheers for Pennsylvania and The time was when Pennsylvania was considered the great State of the Union, but now New York had gone ahead of her. The wealth and the enterprise of the Empire City, had tended to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, while she had done no little to furtier the prosperity of New York. (Applause.) He would mention that out of her population of two millions, she has sent fitteen hundred more men to the wars than New York with her greater population. (Applause and laughter.) He only mentioned this as information to the people of New York, because he was certain that if they had known of this they would have completely outstripped the Keystone State. (Loud laughter and applause.) perhaps, however, this would incite New York to further enlistments, and when next they came to comparenumbers he hoped that the Empire State would not only heat Pennsylvania by fifteen hundred, but by as many thoesands as she pleased. (Loud applause.) Secretary Cameron concluded by saying that he was not a man of words—his whole life had been one of action; so, thetefore, thanking them once more for their kindness, he begged leave to bid them good night. (Loud applause.)

them good night. (Loud applause.)

SPECH OF COLONEL COCHRANE.

When the applause bad subsided Surveyor Andrews introduced Colonel Cochrane, who, after humorously inquiring why they should call upon a Colonel of the United States Army to make them a speech, continued to say that this was a time when all classes were standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of the centry. They were on the eve of an important election, yet it was but an atom in the scale when compared with the warlike campaign down on the banks of the Potomac. They were there in approval of the military leader of the country, and to show their devotion to government and Godition if the note—the note of freedom—which should overwhelm all others. (Applause.) He was there to participate in the welcome, and while he did so, and while en

gased in the war he wiped out all thoughts of party—in political hopes of the past. (Applause.) The election was to be a contention not of party but of mere number s, because the people had universally laid seide party considerations. The South claimed that it was fighting for its hearths and homes and firesides. And was not the North fighting for its homes, liberties and institutions? (Applause.) As for the enamelyation of the slaves he condemned such a policy. (Applause.) Away with proclamations. They only served to create dissension among the people at the North, but at the same time the young chietain of the Union armies, in his victorious march southward, would commit an imprudence if he failed to avail himself of whatever allies might come to him, whether white or black. Such a course would be self-defence, and it would be foily not to thus put arms in the hands of four millions of alites and friends. (Applause.) He concluded with a patriotic allesion to the great Union movement at the North and to the noble spirit which animated the people in endorsing a war for the conservation of the mation's integrity. (Applause.)

Adjutant General Thomas was next introduced, and spake briefly and patriotically. When he concluded, loud cries for "Seward" and "Butler" resonned throughout the apartment, but as those gentlemen had retired the assemblage was compelled to disperse without any remarks from them.

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA AT FATHER POINT.

Reported Arrival of the Commander of the Sumter in England.

Napoleon's Caution to the Religious Societies of France.

Expected Reconstruction of the French Cabinet.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. &cc.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 4, 1861. The steamship Jura, from Liverpool at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, via Londenderry on the 25th ultimo, arrived off this point at half-past four o'clock this

Her dates are one day later than those already to hand The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, reached Liver-pool on the morning of the 24th ult. The steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived at

Southampton on the 24th ult. The American Rebellion.
REFORTED ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SUMTER IN ENGLAND.
Captain Semmes, of the privateer Sumter, reached Li-

verpool in the steamer Edinburg.

[The Edinburg sailed from New York on the 12th of October, and arrived at Liverpool on the 23d of that

hat month.-ED. HERALD.] Great Britain.

A competition trial had taken place at Shaeburgness of rified thirty-two pounder service guns of different inven-tors. The trial was brought to a close without any satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

pended, for the present, the issue of a one hundred pounder Armstrong gun, and directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of this new ordnance to The London Times announces that the Queen has offered

to confer the dignity of Knighthood upon Mr. Fairbairn, President of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services be has rendered to science. It is France. It was expected that the Bank of France would almost minediately adopt some new measures to paliate the ex-

sting crisis. snys:—"The Moniteur to-day centains the follow-ing:—A judicial investigation has established the fact that the congregation of the ladies of Saint Unione al Pousi have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewish cirls. These facts would have justified the go-Saint Unione, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their character, object nor rules excuse them from obeying the

the kingdom of Italy will be the basis of a reconstruction

The accouchment of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February

Commercial Intelligence. London, Oct. 25, 1861. Consols are quoted at the close of business at 92% a

0234 for mency. Eric shares are quoted at 2634, and Illinois Central

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. L. VERPOOL, Oct. 25, 1861.

The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 146,000 bales. The market was excited, and prices closed three-fourths of a penny a one penny higher, with a still unsettled and excited market

tendency. The authorized quotations are as follow Fair Orieans.
Hiddling Orieans.
Fair Mobiles.
Hiddling Mobiles.
Fair uplands.
Middling uplands.
The stock in port is estimated at 614,000 ba which 321,500 are American. which 321,500 are American.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices for goods and yarns are still advancing.

Breamsturns have a declining tendency. Wheat dull, and all descriptions slightly lower.

Paovisions quiet but steady.

News from the Pacific. SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 2, 1861.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2, 1861.
Arrived bark Euterpe.
COMMERCIAL NEWS.
Butter and candles are lower. Crushed sugar and to-

News from Oregon to the 29thgaves glowing accounts of the mining. Four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold her reached Victoria within ten days. Despatches for Europe. The steamship City of Baltimore, which sailed from this port early on Sunday morning for Liverpool, wil arrive off Cape Race on Wednesday morning, and our merchants wishing to send messages to Europe, later

than those taken by her mails, can have them forwarded by telegraph by leaving them with George Stoker, Com-mercial agent, 145 Broadway, up to six o'clock this after-PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861.

the pirate, was called up, but postponed till next Mon-day. While the Assistant District Attorney was urging the trial. Judge Grier said he could not consent to ha the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time, when the country played civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the government to treat captives on the sea the same as those taken on land, and he could not the latter as prisoners or releasing them. Let the rebellion be crushed—and God grant that it may be spendi ly-and these men might be tried for treason or piracy